CASINO—8—"Prince Methusalem." DALT'S THEATRE—8:15—" Dollars and Sense." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—9—"Eileen Oge." MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"The Rajah." NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—"Excelsior." OPERA HOUSE—8—Birch's Ministreis, FTANDALD THEATRE—8—"The Merry Duchess." FTANDALD THEATRE—8—"The Merry Duchess." FTAN COMFOUE—2 and 8—"Mulligan Guard Picnic." THEATRE COMFOUE—8—"Cricket on the Hearth." VALLACKS THEATRE—8—" Masks and Faces." 14th—8:T. THEATRE—8—" Masks and Faces." 14th—8:T. THEATRE—8—"Jane Eyre." 15th AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Money."

Amnsements Co-Night.

Index to Advertisements.

Appasements Announcements Business Notices Board and Rooms Dancing Academies Dividend Notices. Excursions Excursions Excursions Excursions Excursions Excursions Excursions Excursions Legal Notices Lost and Found Marriages Excursions Excur	6 4 2 7 7 8 3 3 7 7 7 8 2 3 4	Mining Page Mining 77 Miscellaneous 9 New Publications 6 Ocean Steamers 7 Political Notices 5 Proposals 6 Rea Estate 7 Stunations at 16 Steambeats 6 R. B. 5 Steambeats 6 R. B. 5 Steambeats 6 R. B. 7 Summer Resorts 6 Teachers 6 The Turf. 7 Winter Resorts 5	Col. 24 4 6 8 6 1 22 4 5 6
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Ensiness Notices.

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THE TRIBUNE,

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 12. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The task of forming a new Cabinet in Spain has been intrusted to Senor Pasada-Herrara. The prosecution have placed their whole case before O'Donnell's solicitor. The informer Lamie has been committed to prison. == Earl Spencer's partisan conduct was condemued at a eeting in Dublin. = - Henry Irving and Mis

Terry have sailed for America. The race for the Champion Stakes was won by Tristan. DOMESTIC .- The resignation of Mr. Marble, Commissioner of Patents, has been accepted. ==== The town of Areadia, Wis., was struck by a tornado and greatly damaged. = Near Oshkosh, Wis., two women and a child were fatally injured by an accident to a hand-car. === The California winecrop prospects are reported to be poor. ==== A fight occurred yesterday between two Baltimore politicians; pistols were used, and two men were shot. = The lawn tennis tournament of the colleges ended at Hartford yesterday with Harvard the victor in the single and double games. =

The Bankers' Association continued its session at Louisville, Ky. === The trial of ex-Senator L. B. Sessions for alleged bribery was continued at Albany, === The Rev. A. N. Arnold died at Cranston, R. L. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The reception to Lord

Coleridge last evening was largely attended; specches were made by Chief Judge Ruger, Mr. Evarts and Lord Coleridge, == The Mayor yesterday requested the resignation of William Pitt Shearman, a Commissioner of Accounts. = The steamship Salier returned port, having come into collision with the bark Sarah M. Smith. = Another slight mishap occurred on the Bridge. === The corner-stone of the 47th Regiment was laid in Brooklyn. == Pizarro, the Cyclone colt, Giroffa, Heel-and-Toe and Forager won the Jerome Park races. = An alarm of fire at the Brevoort House early in the morning caused con-

ally they were lower, and closed barely steady at some recoveries. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and chances of rain late in the day Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77°; lowest, 58°; average, 6614°.

sternation. - Newsdealers held meetings and

made preparations for a parade in Brooklyn to-

night, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver

dollar (41212 grams), 85.57 cents. = Stocks

were dull, but fluctuating, without feature; gener-

It would be hard to name any Englishman of distinction who has made a finer impression on a New-York audience than did Lord Coleridge last night at the Academy of Music. His dignified and winning presence was well matched by the simple and manly grace of what he said. No speech could have been more direct and unostentatious, yet pone could have displayed greater tact or a more thorough comprehension of the audience and the opportunity.

The result of the trial of ex-Senator L. B. Sessions, charged with bribing ex-Assemblyman Bradley, which is now in progress at Albany, would be followed with more interest by the public if all the witnesses that are likely to be called had not already been pretty thoroughly examined by a legislative committee. The testimony thus far presented is simply a repetition of what was brought out before the com-

There is an item in this morning's news that is calculated to arrest the attention, not to say cheer the heart, of our prohibition friends. A telegram from San Francisco states, on the authority of prominent wine merchants, that this year's wine crop in California will be 40 per cent less than was expected. Of course, the Prohibitionists would be better pleased if they pould trace the falling off in supply to a falling population. Five cities embrace one-sixth of to act independently of instructions and to

that the vines are diseased.

Pugilists cannot pummel one another in Kansas without being summarily clapped in prison for their brutality, which speaks well for the West. But two pugilists yesterday fought an hour and forty minutes at Farmington, N. H., in the presence of 500 spectators, which speaks badly for the East. It is a little odd that young Kansas should be found taking a higher stand than the venerable Green Mountain State. The police of Farmington, it is to be added, are entitled to whatever credit attaches to the fact that at the expiration of the hour and forty minutes they managed to " frighten " the crowd and stop the exercises.

Two of Baltimore's local statesmen engaged in an earnest argument yesterday. Indeed, such was the patriotic ardor of one of them, and such the courage of his convictions, that the other pensively retired from the discussion with two balls in his arm and one in his stomach. The immediate incentive to the enthusiasm was a Democratic primary that had been held the day previous. The gentleman who was hit in the stomach and arm endeavored to return the compliment in kind, but his 'aim was bad. Baltimore statesmen having a fondness for this variety of controversy ought to go.

Yesterday a subject of large interest to people with delicate constitutions-the heating of street cars-was discussed in Chicago by the American Street Railway Association. One of the gifted members of the association referred the partiality that some people have for ears that are not refrigerators to "newspaper clamor." Another member, with a fine turn for consuming sarcasm, expressed the opinion that if cars were heated in winter passengers would want fans in summer. There is nothing like street-car companies teaching passengers to know their place. Passengers that prefer being warm as they ride will see the propriety of apologizing to these censors.

There is nothing Democratic leaders dis like more, when applied to their work, than " the keen, bright sunlight of publicity." They meet in quiet corners and decide in advance the work of their conventions. A meeting of that kind is to be held in Albany to-day. Mr. Manning has called his lieutenants together to parcel out the offices, and to give directions in regard to conducting the State canvass. If Mr. Manning would only divulge the result of the meeting to-day he could probably tell just who the nominees will be for important local offices in this city. But the information will probably be left to leak out through the local

COUNT THE COST.

It is easy to incur debts. To pay them is sometimes very unpleasant and hard, especially in political life. A year ago, THE TRIBUNE called attention to the alliance beween the whiskey-still and the Democratic party, and pointed out the nature of consideration which would be demanded by the liquor interest as the price of political support. The first instalment of the payment was made some months ago. In Iowa, it was demanded that the Democratic party should oppose and resist the enforcement of a Constitutional amendment which had been adopted by a popular majority of 30,000. It was done. In Ohio, it was demanded that the same party should resist and denounce the Scott law, an act much less severe than the Downing act in Missouri, which had been passed by a Legislature nearly four to one Democratic, but of precisely the same general tenor. As a matter of political tactics, it was altogether foolish to make issue against such an act, by which counties were largely benefited, and the people relieved from part of the burden of taxation, at least until it had been tried. But that was done also.

Thereupon the alliance was continued, and has put forth great exertions. In Iowa it has has resulted in heavy Republican gains on the State ticket, and has been an important cause of the tremendous vote polled for a prohibitory amendment. But all this is only the beginning. The alliance, as we pointed out a year ago, looked to results in National legislation and National elections. We shall see that the full price will be demanded by the liquor interest, namely, the repeal of all taxes on whiskey. Mr. Randall already takes the lead in declaring that these taxes shall be repealed. A House largely Democratic will be called upon to vote for such a measure this winter. Probably it will pass that body; possibly the support of a few Re publicans may put it through the Senate also. It will afterward be seen what the people think about free whiskey and taxed sugar, clothing,

land and inbor. In Ohio, if the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature, the repeal of the Scott law will be demanded. The Democrats will not dare to refuse. The party has sold itself to the liquor interest, and must pay the price. But it will be rather inconvenient to take \$2,000,000 a year from the taxpayers of the various counties in order to present it to the dealers in liquor. Perhaps it may not sound well to declare that the farm of the farmer and the home of the laborer shall be taxed more heavily, so that the liquor saloon may go untaxed. But they who dance must pay the piper. The demands of the Liquor Dealers' Association will not be resisted by legislators who owe their seats to its money.

After that comes a Presidential election. The issue whether everything else shall be taxed, and the liquor trade exempted, will then be presented to the people. The Democrats will have made their record-no national taxation and no local taxation of this favored interest. The Republicans will have made their record -opposition to repeal of internal taxes, State taxation of the liquor trade for the relief of land and labor from the burdens which intoxication causes. When the price has been fully paid, the Democratic party will discover whether it did well in selling itself.

ELEMENTS OF POPULATION IN OHIO, The very large vote which the prohibitory

amendment has received in Ohio makes it especially interesting to note the relative strength of the constituent elements of the population. Of the persons of voting age in Ohio, a little over three-fourths were of native birth, and less than one-fourth foreigners. In Iowa, where a similar amendment, was adopted by a large majority, the ratio is over 5 to 1, and Kansas has over 8 to 1, while Maine, one of the earliest States to take this course, has over ten inhabitants of native to one of foreign birth. New-York has a rather smaller proportion of persons of foreign birth than Ohio, New-Jersey has less than one-fifth, and Pennsylvania less than one-seventh. Hence, as respects the relative influence of voters of foreign nativity, Ohio was one of the last States in which the success of such an amendment could_have been expected.

As to relative strength of civic and rural population, again, Ohio was by no means like Iowa er Kansas. It has several large cities, and an unusual number of smaller cities which have brought together a manufacturing and trading

in all these the proportion of f oreign-born citizens is large. Much more than half of the German population of the whole State resides in these five cities, or in the counties of which they form a large part. But besides these cities, Ohio has forty other cities and towns exceeding 4,000 population each, and those minor towns have over one-tenth of the voting population of the State. Thus in forty-five cities and towns the number of persons of the roting age is about 234,000, out of \$26,000 in

he whole State-more than one-quarter. In these places, however, the proportion of foreign-born voters varies very widely. In Cleveland it is as high as 37 per cent, in Youngstown 31, and in Cincinnati, Sandusky and Toledo 29 per cent; in Elyria 24 and in Akron 22 per cent. But in Gallipolis it falls to 5 per cent, in Circleville it is only 8, in Findlay and Xenia only 9, and in Mount Vernon and Salem only 10 per cent. In all the other cities and towns it is over 10 but not over 20 per cent; in Columbus and Dayton, where the German population is large, the proportion of foreign-born inhabitants of all kinds is only 18 per cent. It will be seen that the smaller cities generally show a greater proportion of American-born inhabitants.

It would be an error to infer that these figures fully express the relative strength of the foreign element as a political or social force. The census and the figures above speak only of the persons of foreign birth, but the children of German parents, who have been brought up in entire sympathy with their ideas and customs, when they come to voting age are often as intensely German as any of the naturalized citizens. For this reason the foreign-born citizens as a political element count for considerably more everywhere than the statistics of nativity alone would indicate. But a very correct idea of the relative strength of that element in different places may be derived from the records of the nativity of citizens. Again, it would be far from correct to assume that the entire foreign population voted on the same side on any question. Even in the times of Know-Nothing excitement there were not a few foreign-born voters who insisted that suffrage should in future be more restricted. In the temperance contests at the West, not a few citizens of German and Irish birth have been found zealous advocates of prohibition, especially among those whose religious feelings are strong. In some places the Catholic Church has used great influence in tayor of restricting the sale of liquors, and many of the Protestant Germans have been active prohibitionists.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

The foreign policy of France during the last decade has bewildered and irritated friends and foes. Since the establishment of the Kepublic the Nation has been converted into a vast camp. Compulsory service has been introduced; the largest and costlicst military establishment in Europe has been maintained; and an immense sum, aggregating \$400,000,000 in the course of a dozen years, has been expended in the construction of fortresses and in the renewal of all kinds of machinery and supplies. But the diplomatic prestige of the Nation has steadily declined. France has remained passive on the Continent, neglecting to improve its position at the Congress of Berlin and creating distrust, now in Rome and again in London, by its meddlesome policy abroad. In Egypt it surrendered its ground without a struggle, although the Liberal Government in England added to its own embarrassments by its punctiliousness in adhering to the Dual Protectorate. At the same time, Tunls was greedily snatched and there were spasmodic displays of activity at the ends of the earth-in Madagascar, on the Congo and in Anam and Tonquin. So impulsively and recklessly was this career of adventure entered upon that the most ordinary precautions of diplomacy were neglected. been beaten by a large majority. In Ohio, it tion of Tunis; English susceptibility was Tamatave; and the visks of war with China were thoughtiessly incurred. The complications arising from the reception of King Alfonso in Paris are of a different nature, but they tend still further to impair the prestige of French diplomacy. It is interesting to observe what a sagacious

and patriotic Frenchman can say in defence of a foreign policy which is condemned in every European capital. M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu discusses this subject with commendable candor in the current number of The Fortnightly Review. He contends that France has devoted all her energies since her great disasters to the duty of recuperation, and that neither Prussia after Jens, nor Russia after Sebastopol, nor Austria after Sadowa, " pursued that aim with more resignation and constancy." "All this work." he adds, "has been done in silence, without display or provocation." He admits that at the bottom of every Frenchman's soul lies a tenacious hope, or at least a vague desire, that Alsace and Lorraine may some day be regained; but he denies that there is any serious thought of an onslaught upon Germany. The Nation is conscious of its renewed strength and knows that it is now in a state to support a war even with the strongest assailant; yet it is pacific from choice, prudent from instinct. If various expeditions have been undertaken during the last five years, circumstances have forced the hands of various Ministries. The principal cause of this activity in remote quarters of the earth has been "the prevalence of an opinion, as well in Europe as among barbarous tribes, "that the French Nation was far more feeble and pusillanimous and passive under rebuffs "than really was the case." This opinion is ascribed by M. Leroy-Beaulieu to the unfortunate abstention of the Government in the Egyptian crisis, and this, he is careful to explain, was owing to political dissensions rather than to any deliberate design of non-intervention. That abstention, he adds, has been bitterly regretted, and, in consequence of inaction on the Nile, a new impulse has been given to colonial schemes in Tonquin and elsewhere. For such enterprises, he contends, the French have a natural aptitude, and when the policy of organizing colonial forces, which shall be distinet from the National Army, is once adopted, he assumes that the position of the Republic as a Continental Power will not be affected by foreign expeditions and entanglements.

This is the best defence the foreign policy of France has yet had. The sacrifices which have been made year after year by citizen-soldiers and taxpayers in performing military service and supporting the army budgets have rendered the Nation sensitive to the imputation that it is powerless and spiritless. In Earope its duty is to stand under arms, conscious that every year it is gaining strength; but its spirit has been relieved by displays of accivity and enterprise in the colonial field. This seems a reasonable explanation. To this is added the inherent weakness of every Ministry that is formed. So uncertain are the conditions of political support that a firm and courageous policy cannot be adopted, even in so important a crisis in foreign affairs as the organization of the Egyptian expedition. When the Government at home is so unstable, ambitious diplomatic agents in Tunis and Tonquin are certain

THE BANKERS IN COUNCIL.

One regrets to criticise the address of President George S. Coe to the Bankers' Associaticn, because it was an able and sound presentation of difficulties in our financial system, and was characterized by great clearness and felicity of expression. But the abstract does not indicate that he submitted any adequate practical measures for overcoming the difficulties so admirably stated. On the other hand, the able and very interesting address of Controller Knox, if criticised at all, must be criticised because he suggested too many measures The idea that United States National banks should be allowed to invest in and deposit as security for circulation bonds of European Governments is in truth, as Mr. Knox remarks, one that it is not probable that Congress will consider. At all events, it is one that ought not to be considered. This country needs, and for a long time will need, all the capital it has for the development of its own resources, and is not ready to begin lending to European Governments. Moreover, it would be slightly embarrassing to have the solvency of United States National Banks depend in any measure upon the disposition of the British or French Govern ment, if this Nation should be forced into war with Great Britain or France, or if those Powers should go to war with each other.

It is a pity that a thoughtful and experienced banker who portrays existing dangers so clearly as Mr. Coe does should not have been in position to concentrate the opinion of bankers upon some definite measure of relief. The whole tenor of his admirable remarks on the silver question showed the importance of a repeal or suspension of the Coinage act, but this step, which Congress is not likely to take, the bankers can hardly promote. On the other hand, they have within their own reach a remedy of much effectiveness. If the banks of the country should resolve that they would not receive on deposit any silver certificates, or silver dollars except to a small amount, and would not act in Clearing House with any bank or official that may tender silver dollars or certificates in payment of balances between banks, they would go far to check the use of such forms of money in place of gold, legal-tenders and bank-

Again, in respect to the threatened extinction of bank circulation by the retirement of United States bonds, the bankers might do something. They might consider whether bonds of State and local governments, which exist by authority of the United States, cannot be made available. In some form, and under some conditions, it is certainly possible for the United States to so far indorse or replace these bonds that they, or bonds substituted for them, can properly serve as a basis for banking circulation. Very likely the best mode has not yet been suggested. But the banks embraced in the National Association have the knowledge and experience to mature some plan to that end. By doing so, and strongly recommending a well-devised measure, as the Civil Service Reform Association recommended the act now inforce, the bankers would do more to guide Congress, to help themselves, and to save the country from evil, than can possibly be done by many days of miscellaneous talk. To devise some safe and practicable measure of that nature would not be hard. Then public opinion would compel Congress to consider it, just as public opinion forced action on the Civil Service act. The difficulty is to get busy practical men to give serious attention to a work for which ordinary politicians are conspicuously unfit.

FOREIGN TRADE AND THE TARIFF, The official statement of foreign trade in August shows an excess of \$2,984,843 in exports over imports, which is nearly the same as the excess of imports in August of last year. Italian resentment was excited by the acquisi- With a trade account more favorable by about \$6,000,000 than that of the correspondgold amounting to \$1,845,031, against net exports of gold amounting to \$1,212,334 in August, 1882. For the two months of experience under the new tariff, we find an excess of only \$943,610 in unports of merchandise, against \$14,191,477 for the same mouths last year, and net imports of gold amounting to \$2,173,913, against net exports of gold amounting to \$5,804,554 during the same months last year. Each year there was an excess of exports over imports of silver in those months, as usual, but in 1883 it has been \$1,167,501, and in 1882 was \$2,170,881; so that, if silver be treated as money rather than merchandise, the net outgo of money in the two months last year was \$7,975,435, and this year there has been a net income of \$1,006,-

These figures do not show that the new tarift has materially affected the foreign trade of the country as yet. There has been a decrease in imports amounting to \$16,376,350 for the two months, in comparison with the same months of last year, but this was in part because of the large imports in June, to take advantage of the act as soon as it went into effect by withdrawing goods from warehouse. For the three months, the decrease was about \$14,275,000, but it can hardly be said that this was due to the new tariff, because in the three months following the passage of the new act the imports were \$29,200,000 less than in the corresponding months of 1882, and were also less in February, while the act was under consideration. Thus it does not yet appear that the imports have been on the whole greater or less, thus far, than they would have been had the duties remained unchanged. Imports of some articles have undoubtedly increased, but the state of the markets here has not been such as to encourage large movements this way, while the imports of some products have also clearly declined in consequence of the change of duty In short, the dread of excessive importations of foreign goods has no support in the returns of foreign trade in July and August. If any harm was done by the modification of duties, the evidence of it has yet to appear, while there has certainly been material benefit to some interests.

FRAUDS IN THE DEPARTMENTS. Mayor Edson cannot be accused of undue haste in requesting the resignation of Mr. Shearman, one of the Commissioners of Accounts. That officer was appointed in 1879. Under the charter it is the duty of the two Commissioners of Accounts, "once in three months, and oftener, if they deem it proper, to examine all vouchers and accounts in the offices of the Controller and Chamberlain," During the four years Mr. Shearman was in office before he was informed of the coupon frauds, he made frequent examinations of the Finance Department without discovering anything wrong. But after the fraudulent payment of interest was made known to him by ex-Controller Campbell then Mr. Shearman discovered that the peculations had been going on since 1874. For its continuance during four years of that time he was as much responsible as any one else, his reports giving a false assurance to the Mayor and Controller.

The office of Commissioner of Accounts

off in demand. But the true explanation is the whole voting population of the State, and commit the country to a policy of aggression responsible one, and if filled by competent and ought to be quickly discovered. The record against the Commissioners during the last few years is particularly bad. By the frauds in the Finance Department the city has lost about \$170,000. In the Dock Department there was an embezzlement of about \$50,000. There was a large but unknown loss through the loose administration of the affairs of the Property Bureau of the I clice Department. It was estimated that at least \$100,000 was lost to the municipality through the frauds in the Commissioner of Juror's office. Nearly as great a defalcation was detected in the Law Department, because of the dishonesty of E. D. Gale. The full amount of the loss by the recently discovered frauds in the Public Works Department is not yet known.

There have been vague and uncertain reports about dishonest practices in the Park and Excise Departments, and in other branches of the City Government. So long as the thieves are allowed to go unpunished, such practices will continue. No one has heard of the District-Attorney prosecuting any person for stealing money from the city. When the frauds in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors were discovered there was loud talk about somebody being punished, but, as usual, it ended in talk. If Mayor Edson and Controller Grant will

even partially fix the responsibility for some of these frauds, and do something to prevent their repetition, the taxpayers will be grateful. But the remaval of one politician to make a place for another will do no good. The trouble is that the Democratic City Government is rotten throughout, and nothing but a complete revolution at the polls will accomplish much in the way of reform. In the approaching municipal election the taxpayers will have an opportunity to give an expression of opinion on this subject and to do something toward correcting existing abuses. That can only be accomplished by a decisive defeat of the Democratic bosses, and their system of parceiling out the municipal offices.

The return of another of the international series of Arctic colonies is announced. The German observers have arrived in Europe, after remaining a year at Kingawa, in Cumberland Sound, and completing the meteorological work assigned to them. Their station was on the mainland on the west side of Davis Strait, and some additional work was carried on among the missionary settlements in Labrador. The safe arrival of the Danish steamer Diimphna at a Norwegian port is also reported. The expedition has been a failure, but Lieutenaut Hovgaard is fortunate in bringing back its ship and his men after being twice beset in the Kara Sea. The Dijmphna was sent out to demonstrate a vague geographical theory which her commander formed during his voyage with Baron Nordenskjold on the Vega. Such expeditions ought not to be encouraged, as the day has gone by for an idle quest made by a single ship in the direction of the Pole. Lieutenant Hovgaard, moreover, ought always to remain benind in order to predict where explorers who persist in going North will be likely to emerge. When the fate of the Jeannette was still a matter of conjecture, he succeeded by an ingenious process of inductive reasoning in foretelling where the vessel would be abandoned and where De Long and his men would land,

The simplicity of "the Jeffersonian, Democrats is particularly noticeable in the City Hall, where they are in full control. The rooms of the Board of Aldermen are being newly carpeted and decorated in a gorgeous manner. The Mayor's office has recently been refitted in a similar way. Nearly all the city offices have been relitted regardless of expense to the taxpayers. If there were such a thing as a Democrat who believes the Tammany utterances about 'Jeffersonian Democracy" he would be speedily cured of his hallucination by a visit to the rooms of the Board of Aldermen, when the new decorations are completed.

Urgent telegrams have been sent to England from Syria asking for help for the Jewish refugee colonies at Zimmarin and Rosh Pinah. The colonists, t is stated, are literally dying of hunger. Promises reads to them by the Roumanian committee at Galatz that they should receive aid notil they were able to stand alone. Nothing has been sent for four months. The English Hebrews and Christians are urged to send immediate relief before it is too late. Dr. Schmidt, the British Vice-Consul at Caiffa, Syria, who makes this appeal, declares that the Jews already established in Palestine before the recent emigration set in were idle and lazy and in consequence paupers. The friends of the colonizing movement were in hopes that the infusion of new blood and energy would have quicks ened the whole mass into new life, but they have been disappointed. Sir Moses Monteflore has always nrzed the colonization of Palestine by the Jews; but he and other hopeful expounders of prophecy who have cherished a dream of seeing Jerusalem again filled with the chosen people will be disappointed. The chosen people only succeed where they can trade, and their only chance in Syria is to become small farmers or grape-growers. However willing they might be to undertake such work, the colonists sent last winter to Zimmarin have had no opportunity to support themselves by it.

The saloon keepers now in session at Milwaukee yesterday resolved, among other things, that drunkenness is due, not to the saloons, but to "the lack of education in youth." The moral would seem to be that every well-regulated saloon should have a seminary attached to it.

A Ministerial crisis in Spain is simply a form of reconstruction. Sagasta is the inevitable Premier, whatever may be the political combinations, and his chief difficulty in every new emergency consists in harmonizing the factions of an unwieldy majority of the Chamber. Last January, when the Ministry which has now resigned was formed, he insisted apon keeping Marshal Martinez Campos as a colleague, satisfying in this way a section of fifty Deputies who had seceded from the Conservative party. He disappointed, however, the hopes of the Advanced Liberals, who had looked for the reconciliation of the divided groups of the Dynastic Left, The present Cabinet crisis, which has been impendng for several months, will probably lead to the reorganization of the main body of Sagasta's supporters. Liberals they are called, but the word has only a narrow signification in Spain.

Sir James Hannen says he does not like the fashon of "interviewing," but when a reporter speaks to him he answers his questions as freely and candidly as he would those of any other gentleman. Thus Sir James occasionally gets "interviewed." and the public is thereby much enlightened.

Lausingburg, lying just above Troy, is as serene and innocent a town as one would find in a day's journey. Goldsmith might have had such a place in mind when he described the Arcadian charms of 'sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain." Nevertheless, in spite of such an environment, a number of the 225 women who presented their votes at the school election there were challenged, the allegation being that they were "imported from Troy!" Has lovely woman, then, equally with man, the making in her of a ballot-box stuffer ! Would her influence in practical politics be a mixed instead of a wholly good influence? The Lausingburg election is not conclusive of anything but how these who resist the enlargement of the area of suffrage will declaim as they read the news!

PERSONAL,

General H. K. Oliver, of Salem, Mass., is recovering from the iliness which seized him recently.

The death by hemorrhage of Mrs. James J. Prior. of Maggie Mitchell's theatrical company, announced on Tuesday in Boston, was probably due to injuries received by swallowing a bit of chicken-bone some two weeks ago in Cincinnati. She was born in

Newark in 1830, and first appeared in this city as Eliza in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and she afterwart played much at Barnum's Museum, at the National Theatre in this city, and at the Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Brigadier-General C. H. Crane, Sargeon-General of the United States Army, whose death has been announced, was one of the medical officers who were in attendance at the death-bed of Abraham

Sir William Bereaford, master of the Queen's tennis court at Hampton, is dead at the age of eighty-six years. He was a grandson of the first Earl of Tyrone, and spent eleven years in the army and twenty-tour years in Parliament.

Speaking of his editorial career on The Ohio State Journal, Mr. William D. Howells says he did not like journalism much. The literary part of it was all right, but for politics he had neither affection nor patience. The Washington correspondent of The Philadel.

phia Record tells the following amusing anecdots

about Congressman Belford, of Colorado: "Bel-

ford has represented the great State of Colorado all

alone for years in the lower House of Congress. He is a rough-and-ready wit of the wild Western variety, with a high-toned voice, a large and varied vocabulary, and some very remarkable gestures. Like every Congressman he thirsts for fame. He knows good mines, good farms and good liquor when he sees them, holds his own at the bar, and in politics represents his State with commendable fidelity. He tells a good anecdote and a bad story, occasion. ally, and reads Latin and Greek like an old-time professor. He was once counsel for the defeudant in a penver case in which Secretary Teller's brother was counsel for the plaintiff. The case was an interesting one, and both were excited. Belford was rather personal in his reply to Teller's opening speech. He made the jury and the audience langh at some of Teller's little peculiarities. Teller said nothing. When he came to close, however, he devoted a few minutes specially to Belford. Gentle-men of the jury, he said 'my brother here, Mr. Bel-ford, has been seriously concerned recently on the subject of religion. It has cost him many wakeful nights. He has the oght of it, taked of it, read of nights. He has thought of it, talked of it, read of it. The other day he carried his fears and hopes to an oid Baptist minister, his life-long friend. After a long conversation his friend said to him that he seemed to be in a very hopeful state. So well advanced was he that the good old man thought him worthy of baptism. "That is the first ceremony upon admission to your church, is it not?" asked Belford, "Yes," said the venerable clergram, "And how will it be administered?" asked Belford, "As is usual in our church," said his friend, by immersion." "Then," said Belford, very sorrowfully, "I must stay outside: I could not consent to disappear so long from public view." Belford had to join in the londest laugh of that day."

GENERAL NOTES.

Men who were weighing a bale of cotton in Dallas, Tex., a few days ago, noticed that it was warmet than the atmosphere. An examination proved that the centre of the bale was on fire, and when it was opened the smouldering cotton burst into flames. There are two theories as to the origin of the fire, spontaneous of tion and a spark from the gin, finding about equ port in local opinion.

Two ladies of Newburyport, Mass., were unable on Tuesday of last week to remember anything which occurred on the previous day, although they had been able to perform their household duties, and had given no indications of an extraordinary mental condiion. A physician investigated the case and concluded that the fallure of memory was connected with the pecultar electrical condition of the atmosphere on Sunday night, to which a single sudden and tremendous peal of thunder bore witness.

The Fish Commissioners of New-York met at Cold Spring Harbor on Wednesday and approved the plans for introducing salt water into the buildings, submitted by Mr. Frederick Mather, the superintendent. The work will begin next week. The first fish experimented with will be the cod, which spawns in December. Commissioner Blackford says that from eight to tea million cod ergs can be obtained daily during the season in Fulion Market from the smacks.

The Swedish firm of Nöbel Brothers, who have developed the Baku petroleum district of Russia, employ 7,000 workmen, own a large fleet of steamers and 1 400 off trucks. They are building a town in which to lodge their servants, and have adopted a semi-cooperative system, giving every one a share in the profits, and allowing all to invest their savings in the business. But The Pall Mail Gazette understands that even their gigantic operations are likely to be thrown into the shade by an American capitalist who is about lay a pipe 561 miles long, by which the oil will be conveyed across the Caucasus, from Baku to Batum, on the black Sea.

A Dublin barber has hit upon an ingenious expedient for soliciting custom. He supplies liquid refreshment to the victim in the chair without extra charge. With the shave goes a glass of whiskey and with the more deliberate and complex operation of baircutting a full bottle of stout. The first effect of this of neatness and cleanliness among his regular custom-Those who had been shaved twice a week now dropped into the chair twice a day, and hair that had once been allowed to grow in tangled luxuriance was trimmed as often as once a week. Eventually great inroads were made upon the trade of rival artists in the street, and an adventitious temperance agitation was set in motion. A customer who had received his toddy in the coarr was brieed by these lealous rivals to apply to the magistrate for a warrant, and the enterprising barber was heavily fixed for selling liquor without a license. He may, however, resume business with a license. The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the

New York State Baptist Missionary Convention will be held at Ruffalo October 24 and 25. The president, the Rev. Edward Bright, D.D., Elitor of The Examiner, wil preside. The Rev. John B. Calvert, secretary, will read the annual report, which will be moved and secnded by the Rev. W. P. Herlings, of Lockport, and the Rev. A. M. Prentice, of West Trov. the Rev. Dr. J. B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of New York, will speak on "The Mission of a Baptist Church-What it is and How it is to be Accomplished." At the Sunday-school session the Rev. R. B. Hull, of New-York, will speak on "Unreported Result of Sunfay-school Work "; the Rev. S. T. Ford, of Waverly, on "Unity of the Church and Sunday-school," and Rev. Dr. H. F. Kerfoot, of Brooklyn, on "Responsibility of the Church for the Sunday school." The Sunday school report will be presented by the Rev. A. Jones, of New burg. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Strong, of Rochester and Professor S. Burnham, of Hamil vi, will seek to show "how the demand for pastors in the larger and stronger churches is to be supplised." The Rev. A. J. Barrett, of Rochester, will read the educational report. Many dele-Rochester, will read the educational report. M gates will attend from this city and Brooklyn.

A WEDDING IN BOSTON.

MARRIAGE OF JOHN F. ANDREW AND MISS HARRIED THAYER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Oct. 11 .- John F. Andrew, a son of the War Governor of Massachusetts, and Miss Harriet Phayer, daughter of the late Nathaniel Thayer, were married this afternoon in Trinity Churen. Tae bride's father left property worth \$16,000,000, half of which she inherited. The interior of the church was lavishly decorated. Au arch fourteen feet high, with a span of wenty-eight feet, was covered with righly tinted

flowers. The space in tront of the communion rail was filled with plants, and in the rear of the church were large pot plants. The fout was a mass of choice resul and was draped with vines. The church was filled, nearly 1,200 cards having been

sent out. J. C. D. Parker presided at the organ, playing the "Lonengriu Wedding March" as the bride, leaning on the arm of her eldest brother, Nathautel, passed up the aisle to the altar, where the groom, with his best man, Robert Shaw Russell, awaited them. The bride was dressed in a costume of ivory white satis, which was made for her in Paris. The square corsare was trimmed with delicate sprays of orange blussoms, and a wide border of the same flowers was carried diagonally across in front of the skirt. A veil of antique lace was fastened by a diamond star, and a diamond crescent was worn on the side of the corange, catching the last trimmed edge. A diamond cross, the gift of the grace, was at the throaf. A bouquet of white roscs was carried in her hand. The two little daughters of her sister, Mrs. Roff, officiated as bridesmands. There was no reception, on account of the family being in mouraing The family, with the exception of Mrs. Thayer, laid aside their mourning dresses. Mrs. Thayer and Mrs. Andrew were dressed in black silk with widow's caps.

Andrew were dressed in black silk with widow's caps. Mrs. Nathautel Trayer wore a pale blue saitle, and Mrs. E. V. R. thayer a cream-white brocade. Miss Andrew's dress was dark blue silk. The ushers were Messralanson Tucker, Henry Parkman, Charles H. Russell, Fr., Charles Head, Samuel Eliot Guild, George W. West, Henry W. Swift, John E. Thayer, Henry H. Audrew, Francis T. Amory, ef Boston, and Howard Townsend, of Albany.

The wedding presents were numerous. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew will spend a part of their honeymoon in Baitmore, the former home of Mrs. Nathautel Thayer, Among the company present were Robert C. Winthrop, Admiral Steedman, William Aunory, E. Rollins Morse, Nathautel W. Curtis, Jefferson Coolidge, George Snell, Francis Peabody, H. H. Hummed, Major Brooks, Amos A. Lawrence, the Rev. Drs. James Freeman Clarke, B. K. Lathrop, George E.